[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 10th May, 1882.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore) of the 6th May expresses satisfaction that Sir Robert Egerton's reign—when subserviency meant loyalty and an independent expression of opinion was construed into disloyalty—is over, and congratulates the Panjábis on their new Governor, who is a man of broad and liberal views and loves truth and honesty. The replies which Sir Charles Aitchison gave to the addresses of the two deputations which waited on him on Saturday last are a good index to his views. One of the deputations was sent by the rāises of Lahore and consisted of Rae Múl Singh, Rája Harbans Singh, and one or two other such able men. The deputation requested His Honor not to allow Dr. Leitner, on whom all progress in the province depended, not to go to Europe! It would not be a graceful act on our part to publish His Honor's reply to the deputation; accordingly we leave it to the deputation to tell its own tale. The other deputation was sent by the Indian Association of Lahore. In his reply to the address of this deputation His Honor observed that English should be made

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a compulsory subject of study at the Panjab University College, because an improvement of the vernacular language and literature was out of the question until the natives acquired a proficiency in English. He would not empower the Panjab University to grant degrees in Oriental languages similar to English degrees. He deeply regretted the abolition of the Delhi College and assured the deputation that he would always endeavour to promote the best interests of the people. He promised to establish shortly an agricultural department and some schools of agriculture. He admitted the wisdom of recruiting the subordinate judicial and executive services from educated men and expressed great satisfaction at the repeal of the Press Act, which, he said, was based on a short-sighted policy and was a great blot on the Indian statute book.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The placing of schools under the management of municipal and district educational committees.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor) of the 30th April, in regard to the recent resolution of the Local Government placing schools under the management of municipal committees and district educational committees, observes that apparently the object of the Government in introducing this scheme is to provide that at each place the kind of instruction which is considered best by the inhabitants may be given to their sons. Hitherto it was a matter of complaint with the zamindars that, though they paid the school cess, they had no voice in the management of schools. This complaint has now been removed. But the scheme will not in any way further the cause of education until able and educated men are appointed members of the committees. The committees, as at present constituted, consist of ignorant men who do not understand anything, and whose highest duty is to say ditto to what the President and the Secretary say.

Circulation, 80 copies.

The use of Manchester cloth in India.

The *Almorah Akhbár* of the 1st May states that the consumption of articles of foreign manufacture by India is one of the chief

causes of her poverty. No less than thirty millions sterling worth of cloth is imported from Manchester every year. If the natives used only cloth of Indian manufacture, this enormous annual drain of thirty millions sterling would be stopped and the cotton industry of India would provide employment for tens of thousands of people. The importation of foreign cloth has entirely ruined the cotton industry of this country. Formerly the muslins made at Decca were so fine that a large piece of muslin could be placed in a mango seed. When some English merchant first took home a quantity of Decca muslin, Englishwomen were charmed with it and it had a very rapid sale. The British public thought that if the importation of the muslin was not prohibited, a large sum of money would find its way to India in return for it. Accordingly the British Government issued an order to the effect that if any trader sold Decca muslin he would be fined Rs. 200, and if any man or woman wore it, he or she, as the case might be, would be fined Rs. 50. The editor exhorts his countrymen to use no cloth except that made in India.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The local self-government scheme in the North-Western Provinces.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad) for April states that the much-talked-of local self-government scheme has ended in nothing. In the North-Western Provinces the schools and public works in each district have been made over to the municipal committee of that district. The schools and public works require expenditure and yield little or no income. As the municipal committees already find it difficult to make both ends meet, how will they be able to bear the new burdens which the Government has imposed on them? The Government means to provide only elementary education for the people in future. The people would have little reason to be thankful to Government for this, because the cost of elementary education is actually realized from the zamindars in the shape of the school cess. The cultivators form the bulk of the population in the interior of the country, and the cultivators, whether Hindus or Musalmans, speak Hindi. It is surprising that

the Government still encourages the use of Urdu characters, which are so difficult to learn. Is it the object of the Government that the people should always remain ignorant? The municipal committees will consist equally of official and non-official members. The district officers will select the municipal members in accordance with the wishes of the people. Hence it is obvious that the selections of members will again virtually entirely rest with the district officers, because, when the district officer proposes a man for membership, it is difficult to conceive that the people will have the courage to say anything against his appointment. There is reason to think that municipal committees will continue to be filled with ignorant traders and those men who have received only a Persian education, and it is a notorious fact that these men neither take an interest in municipal affairs nor have the courage to freely express their opinions. The exclusion of the Deputy Inspector of Schools from the committee is an unwise measure, because he could fully enlighten the committee on the state of education in the district. The tahsildars are already hard worked and have little time to devote to educational matters.

Circulation, 440 copies.

Education and the Government.

The *Koh-i-Nûr* (Lahore) of the 6th May praises the Government for its laudable exertions in spreading education among the natives, but regrets to state that its policy appears to have lately been changed. It has abolished some of the best colleges in the country. It desires that the natives should make their own arrangements for their education for the future. But education may be said to be still in its infancy in this country, and our countrymen do not yet fully appreciate its advantages. If the Government unwisely withdraws its aid at present, the cause of education will receive a severe blow.

The *dali* question.

The same paper of the 3rd May has a long communicated article on the *dali* question (*i.e.*, the native custom of presenting trays of

fruit and flowers.) The writer argues that it is a bad custom and should be put a stop to.

The *Oudh Punch* has a picture in its issue of the 2nd May, which is intended to show that the sanads of all talukdars in Oudh have been endangered by the confiscation of the estate of the ex-talukdar of Sahlamau. Oudh is represented as a woman who is tied by a strong iron chain, called "amalgamation," to a stone pillar. She is affected with grief, and has in her arms a child, called the talukdar's sanad, apparently on the point of death. The letter-press is a Persian verse which means—"It may survive one night, but will not survive two nights."

Circulation, 524 copies.

The sanads of all the talukdars of Oudh affected by the confiscation of the estate of Nasim Khan of Sahlamau.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 5th May states that it is rumoured that some widows of Agra have sent a memorial to the Viceroy complaining of their miserable condition, and asking for the restoration of the rights which the Hindu Shastras allow to Hindu women, and which they formerly enjoyed. The rights to which the memorialists refer are marriage by *Swayambar* (a form of marriage in which a girl selects a husband for herself) and widow-marriage. There is no doubt that the *Swayambar* was in vogue till the time of Prithiráj. The custom fell into disuse after he carried away the daughter of Raja Jaya Chandra of Kanauj. The British Government has granted full liberty to the people, and the strong cannot oppress the weak. It would be a good thing if the custom were revived. As regards the question of widow-marriage, the Pandits are divided in their opinions on the subject. Some consider it as lawful and some as unlawful. Nothing could be really worse than the fate of Hindu widows in this country. We hope that the Viceroy will take the memorial into consideration and do something for them.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Revival of the customs of *Swayambar* and widow-marriage.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The appointment of Mr. Saiyid Mahmud to the Allahabad High Court.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad) of the 8th May, in regard to the elevation of Mr. Saiyid Mahmud to the High Court, observes that the native public has been disappointed in its hopes. He is an Anglicised native and knows little of native customs and manners. Neither the Hindus nor the Musalmans are satisfied with his appointment. They expected that some able and experienced native pleader, such as Pandit Ajodhya Nath or Munshi Jwala Prasad, would be selected for the post.

Circulation, 135 copies.

The opium tax.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (published in Marâthi at Dhár) of the 1st May states that Indian opium is superior to the Persian and Chinese drugs and the Chinese like it better, but as it is dearer, its use is decreasing. It appears that a large quantity of the Indian opium imported to China by traders during the last year has not yet been sold. The result is that the price has fallen in this country, and this has caused considerable loss to opium-growers. The high price of the drug is obviously due to the heavy tax levied on it by the Government. The tax is said to amount to Rs. 700 per chest containing 70 *seers* of opium. If the Government does not mean to abandon the opium trade in consideration of the demoralization its use has been producing among the Chinese people, it should reduce the tax in order that Indian opium may not be driven out of the Chinese market by the Persian and Chinese drugs.

The reduction of the salt tax.

The same paper expresses satisfaction with the reduction of the salt duty, and remarks that this is one of the many benefits which Lord Ripon's Government has bestowed on the people.

Hindi *versus* Urdu.

The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad) for April urges the introduction of the use of Hindi characters, in place of Persian characters, in courts throughout India, and especially in the North-Western Provinces. The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore) and the

Patiala Akhbár of the 1st May urge that elementary education in the Punjab should be given through the medium of Hindi. The *Gyán Pradáyini Patrika* (Lahore) for May publishes the memorial that has been sent by some natives of Gujranwala to the Education Commission in favor of the encouragement of Hindi in the Punjab. In opposition to the Hindi agitation in the Punjab, the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 8th May and the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 3rd May publish articles in favor of Urdu.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The prime minister of Bahawalpur and the *Akhbár-i-Ám*.

The *Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* (Bahawalpur) of the 4th May states that the utterances of the *Akhbár-i-Ám* of Lahore are generally characterized with great affrontery and insolence. It does not hesitate to make most unjust attacks on men of rank and position. Formerly the Punjab Government subscribed for 700 copies of the paper for distribution in schools in the province. When Sir Robert Egerton saw that the paper was likely to vitiate the thoughts of boys, he stopped the State subsidy to it. He should not have been satisfied with merely stopping the subsidy, but should have stopped the publication of the paper in order to protect the public from its evil influence. Our contemporary is prejudiced against Bahawalpur and is anxious to revenge, as it were, the twelve Indian invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni on this Muhammadan State. It loses no opportunity of attacking this State. In its issue of the 26th April last it calls us a flatterer and brings some charges against the able minister of Bahawalpur. We challenge our contemporary to point to a single paper published in any native state which is conducted with so great freedom as the *Sádiqu-l-Akhbár*. The charges brought against Munshi Muhammad Mihdi Khan, the Vazir of Bahawalpur, are all unfounded. (1) It is said that he has still a great deal to learn. The Punjab Government selected him from among the Extra Assistant Commissioners of the Panjab for the high office of prime

minister of Bahawalpur. Surely the Punjab Government is a better Judge of his ability than our contemporary. (2) The Raja of Faridkot and the Maharaja of Patiala paid visits to the Nawab with their boots on. The Bahawalpur officials were not aware that the Raja of Kapurthala would come without shoes. If timely notice had been given of this to the Bahawal pur officials, they would have put off their shoes. When the Raja arrived, they naturally thought more of making suitable preparations for his reception than of taking off their shoes. (3) As regards the sitting of Munshi Muhammad Mihdi Khan on a chair of silver, it should be observed that all high officials of Bahawalpur and Kapurthala were seated on chairs of silver. The Nawab and the Raja sat on golden chairs. (4) The Bahawalpur Darbar acted wisely in not allowing the prime minister to present a *nazar* to the Raja, because no Kapurthala officer equal to him in rank was present on the occasion. (The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 8th May gives the substance of a communication, which the editor has received from a correspondent, on the same subject. The correspondent of the *Rahbar* has made nearly the same remarks in defence of the conduct of the Vazir of Bahawalpur as those made by the *Sadiqu-l-Akhbár*. In regard to the shoe question, the editor of the *Rahbar* observes that he is decidedly of opinion that at all public meetings, where men sit on chairs, they should sit with their shoes on, even though the Viceroy himself should be present at the meeting).

Circulation, 160 copies.

The case of an ex-jagirdar of Bhupal.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad) of the 23rd April refers to the case of some young jagirdár in Bhupal to whom a great injustice is said to have been done by that State, but whose name, however, has not been mentioned. His estate was seized last year and he was banished from Bhupal. He submitted many petitions to the State, praying that he might be informed of his fault, in order that he might have an opportunity of defending his conduct if he could, but no answer was vouchsafed him. At last he was told that the State

would not tell him the charge against him, but that his case had been forwarded to Government for orders. In the first place, the State has full power to decide such cases. Secondly, even if the case had been referred to Government, the Government would have passed orders long ago. So long as the late Qudsia Begam was alive, she gave him one thousand rupees a month for his support from her own pocket. But since her death he has been left without any means of support. The new Agent to the Governor-General for Central India lately permitted him to see his mother at Bhupal. It is to be hoped that the Agent and the Viceroy will soon take his case into consideration and do him justice.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Dead letters.

The *Nasím-i-Agra* of the 7th May states that it would seem that 29,884,636 "bearing" letters passed through the post-office throughout British India during the last year. Of these no less than 2,574,645 letters had to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, as the addressees or the senders could not be traced. The non-delivery of these letters involved a loss of one lakh and sixty thousand rupees to Government. In the North-Western Provinces alone 450,000 letters out of 4,249,095 "bearing" letters posted during the last year were sent to the Dead-Letter Office and must have caused loss of postage to the amount of over twenty-eight thousand rupees. The figures clearly show that the postal department has not yet attained the necessary degree of efficiency as regards the tracing of addressees. Some experienced postal officer should be appointed to reduce the number of dead letters as much as possible. Babu Sham Lal, the head clerk of the Agra post-office, is said to have reduced the number of dead letters at several places and seems to be specially qualified for the work.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The rate of commission for money orders.

A correspondent of the *Panjábí Akhbár* of the 6th May urges the reduction of the rate of commission for money orders from one rupee to eight annas per cent.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 200 copies.

A. B. Patterson, Esq., the Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad) for April (received on the 8th May) says that Mr. Patterson, the new Magistrate of Allahabad, appears to be the very reverse of his predecessor, Mr. Markham. He receives the natives who call on him with courtesy, accepts no presents from them, and attends his Court regularly every day from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. If he does not allow himself to become a tool in the hands of his sarishtadar, his administration will really prove very beneficial to the people. We hope that he will place the management of the Magh fair on a satisfactory footing. There are some crying evils which he should at once endeavour to remove. In the first place, he should put a stop to police oppression. There are one or two police officers attached to the city police-station who are a terror to the people. Poor shopkeepers have not the courage to bring their misconduct to the notice of higher authorities. Moreover, to make any complaints against them to the higher police officials of the district is useless, because there is a secret understanding between them. Here in the city a head-constable is more feared than the Lieutenant-Governor. Secondly, some better arrangements should be made for lighting and watering the streets in the city. At present the streets are very insufficiently lighted and watered.

The alleged misconduct of some police constables towards the chaprasi of the Allahabad High School.

The same paper states that on the 17th March last the city inspector of police and some constables accompanied by some sweepers entered the compound of the Government High School at Allahabad at 11 A. M. with the object of killing a dog that stood in the compound. The school chaprasi told them that it was not a pariah dog and forbade them to kill it. On this the police constables at once began to beat him. Some teachers and boys interfered and rescued him from the hands of the police. The Headmaster wrote to Mr. Steel, Assistant Magistrate, about the misconduct of the

police. Mr. Steel replied that a petition should be filed against the accused. The Headmaster then reported the matter to Mr. Griffith, the Director of Public Instruction, who addressed the District Superintendent of Police on the subject. The Police Superintendent, whom the city police inspector must have already biassed by his version of the story, took no notice of the matter. Mr. Griffith should have written to the Inspector-General of Police. But he is a very timid man, and who cares for the Educational Department, especially in the time of Sir George Couper? When the police officers pay no attention even to the complaints of a high officer like the Director of Public Instruction, the people should silently bear the tyranny and oppression of the police and make no complaint.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The alleged misconduct of Afghan refugees at Lahore.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore) of the 3rd May states that the Afghan refugees in the Panjáb seem to think they are in their own country and can beat or kill any man as they please. The undue indulgence shown to them by the Government officers has made them still more bold. Some time ago a native and an Afghan had a quarrel with each other at Peshawar. The latter prosecuted the former, and the court ordered the accused to be caned at the place where the quarrel took place, contrary to rule. Obviously the object of the court in having the native caned in public, and not in the prison, was to warn other natives against quarrelling with these Afghan refugees. This display of partiality has made them so bold that one of them lately struck a European with a whip at Rawul Pindi. Wherever these Afghans live in the Panjab they oppress the people. There are some of these men also at Lahore. They walk on the road called the *Thandi Sarak* and on the road situated round the city in the evening. They have got strong English dogs, and when they come across any pariah dog on the road, they make their dogs attack the pariah and seem pleased with the sport. Sometimes they even threaten men. If

any man remonstrates, they beat him severely. No one has the courage to prosecute them.

The same paper also complains that from the walls of the fort at Lahore European soldiers sometimes pelt the people walking on the road below with bricks and stones.

The alleged misconduct of European soldiers at Lahore.

Circulation, 175 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Mushir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow) of the 1st May complains that some men of bad character at Lucknow play with three cards at certain places in public, induce ignorant persons to gamble with them, and cheat them of all their money or take it from them by force. The police should see to this.

The three cards' trick, Lucknow.

Circulation, 125 copies.

The *Tamannái Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 8th May, in its local news column, complains that there is a scarcity of copper coins at Lucknow, and therefore changers charge discount for the change at half an anna per rupee.

Scarcity of copper coins at Lucknow.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1882.	1882.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jallandhar,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali ...	May 6th ...	May 7th ...	132 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Diván Buta Singh,	,, 5th ...	,, 8th ...	550 ,,
3	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Maula Bakhsh ...	April 28th ...	,, 5th ...	196 ,,
4	*Ahsanu-l-Akhbár* ...	Amroha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ali Husain Khan ...	May 4th ...	,, 8th ...	84 ,,
5	*Ána-i-Sikandari* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	April 29th & 6th May.	,, ,, ..	60 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Kánta Prasad ...	May 2nd ...	,, 5th ...	140 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 6th ...	,, 9th ...	1,800 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Tamaddni,*	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Puran Chand ...	,, 8th ...	,, ,, ...	125 ,,
9	*Ahmadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-din ...	,, 2nd ...	,, 6th ...	84 ,,
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rai ..	,, 2nd & 6th	,, 4th & 8th respectively.	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
11	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sada Nand ...	,, 1st ...	,, 4th ...	80 copies.
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lal ...	April 29th ...	,, 5th ...	135 ,,
13	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mir Nisár Ali ...	May 3rd ...	,, 6th ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	,, 4th ...	,, 10th ...	200 copies.
15	*Árya Darpan* ...	Sháhjahánpur,	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Bakhtáwar Singh...	April 30th ...	,, 8th ...	402 copies.
16	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khán ..	May 1st ...	,, 4th ...	100 ,,

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1882.	1882.	
17	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ..	Totá Rám ...	May 5th ...	May 9th ...	125 copies.
18	*Bhárati Vilás* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwán Dás ...	" " ...	" 7th ...	125 "
19	*Benares Gazette* ...	Benares ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ashraf Ali ...	" 8th ...	" 9th ...	...
20	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,*	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Thakur Prasad ..	" 6th ...	" 10th ...	225 "
21	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 8th ...	" " ..	390 "
22	*Delhi Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Husain Ali	" 3rd ...	" 6th	225 "
23	*Guldasta-i-Benares,*	Benares ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Fida Husain ..	" 1st ...	" 4th ...	108 "
24	*Gurmukhi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	" 6th ...	" 9th ...	300 "
25	*Gyán Pradayini Patrika.*	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Nobin Chandar Rai,	For May ...	" 7th ...	...
26	*Hindi Pradíp* ...	Allahabad,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Balkrishan Bhat ...	For April ...	" 8th ...	200 "
27	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ..	Alimu-l-Din ...	May 5th ...	" 7th ...	...
28	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ..	Mahábir Prasad ...	" 3rd & 6th	" 6th & 10th respectively.	180 "
29	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	Ganeshi Lal ...	" 1st & 8th	" 4th & 10th respectively.	50 "
30	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradabad,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Ali ...	April 23rd ...	" 4th ..	160 "
31	*Karundwah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	May 8th ...	" 10th ...	250 "
32	*Kashí Patrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ..	Laxmi Shankar, M.A.	" 5th ...	" 8th ...	645 copies (including 568 copies taken by Govt. and Local Committees).
33	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ..	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Messmore.	" " ...	" 5th ..	341 copies.

34	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	„	1st ...	„	„ ...	311	„
35	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ..	Mir Husain ...	„	„ ...	„	4th ...	110	„
36	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain ...	„	„ ...	„	„ ...	...	
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh,*	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khairati Lal ...	April 30th	...	„	6th ...	20	„
38	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujranwála.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lal ...	May 5th	...	„	9th ...	600	„
39	*Koh-i-Nár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Jawwád Ali ...	„	3rd & 6th	„	5th & 8th respectively.	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)	
40	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„	1st ...	„	6th ...	100 copies.	
41	*Mashhr-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ..	Ghulám Muhammad	„	2nd ...	„	5th ...	175	„
42	*Meerut Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Karimu-l-din ...	April 30th	...	„	6th ...	...	
43	*Mihr-i-Darkhshán* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Ali ...	May 1st	...	„	„ ...	150	„
44	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Muhibu-l-lah ...	April 30th	...	„	5th ...	100	„
45	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ..	May 1st	...	„	4th ...	250	„
46	*Muruqqa-i-Tahzíb* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal ...	„	„ ...	„	„ ...	125	„
47	*Nayyar-i-Azim* ..	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjid Ali ...	„	„ ...	„	5th ...	162	„
48	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rubulláh Khan ...	„	8th ...	„	9th ...	150	„
49	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Pratáp Krishna ...	„	4th ...	„	7th ...	180	„
50	*Neelu-i-Agra* ...	Agra .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamna Dás ...	„	7th ...	„	10th ...	300	„
51	*Neem-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ambika Prasad ...	„	2nd ...	„	4th ..	99	„
52	*Nár Afshán* ...	Ludhiana,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	„	4th ...	„	6th ...	593	„
53	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhammad Yaqub,	„	6th ...	„	„ ...	355	„
54	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Nusrat Ali ..	„	1st ...	„	„ ...	80	„
55	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasad ...	„	4th to 10th	„	4th to 10th respectively.	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	
56	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Sajjad Husain ...	„	2nd ...	„	5th ...	524 copies.	

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1882.	1882.	
57	*Panjábi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azim ...	May 3rd & 6th	May 10th ...	300 copies.
58	*Patiala Akhbár* ...	Patiala ..	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rikhi Kesh ...	„ 1st ...	„ 4th ...	300 „
59	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad,	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Dewakinandan.	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ..	400 „
60	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal ..	„ 4th ...	„ 8th ...	50 „
61	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nadir Ali Shah ...	„ 4th & 8th	„ 6th & 10th respectively.	430 „
62	*Rafáh-i-Ám* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Diván Chand ..	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	700 „
63	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Nobin Chandaru Rai.	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	750 „
64	*Riyázu-'l-Akhbár* ..	Gorakhpur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 7th ...	„ 9th ...	240 „
65	*Sabha Kapurthala* ...	Kapurthala	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sharfu-l-din ..	„ 6th ...	„ 8th ...	115 „
66	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bahawalpur.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Abdu-l-Quds ...	„ 4th ...	„ 7th ...	400 „
67	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Baushi Dhar ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	225 „
68	*Shamsu-l-Allahabad,*	Allahabad,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Gobind Prasád ...	April 25th & 2nd May.	„ 6th ...	...
69	*Shola-i-Tur* ..	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Haidar Ali ...	May 2nd & 9th	„ 4th & 10th respectively.	325 „
70	*Sitara-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Banwári Lal ...	April 23rd & 30th	„ 5th & 6th respectively.	100 „
71	*Tahzib-ul-Ásár* ...	Sitapur ..	Ditto ..	Monthly ...	Manni Lal ...	May 1st ...	„ 5th ...	500 „

72	*Tátiya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Wilayat Ali ...	April 17th, 24th & 1st May.	„ „ ..	200	„
73	*Victoria Paper* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyan Chand ...	„ 30th to 4th May.	„ 5th & 9th respectively.	1,100	„
74	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Marathi ...	Weekly ...	Hari Bhaskar ...	May 1st ...	„ 5th ...	135	„
75	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházipur,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-din ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	250	„

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD,
The 15*th May*, 1882.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.